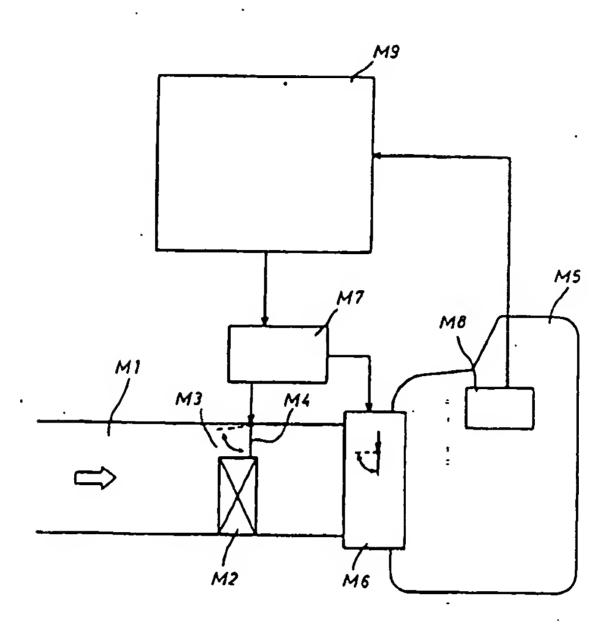
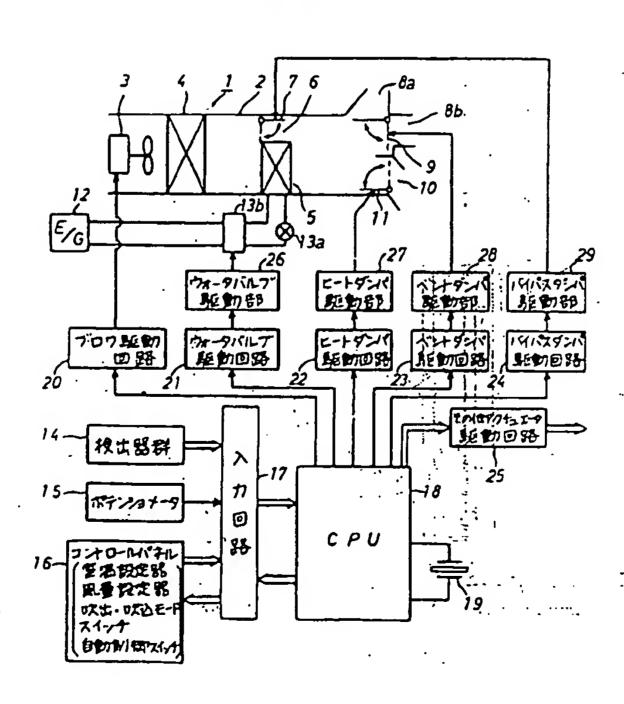
第2 図



第3図



⑩日本. 国特許庁(JP)

10 特許出願公開

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自動車用空調装置

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明 報 1

1 発明の名称

自動車用空頭裝置

2. 特許請求の範囲

通風ダクト内に配置され冷風を加熱するヒータ コアと、

数ピータコアの上部に設けられたピータコアを 迂回するパイパス通路を開閉するパイパスダンパ と、車室内への空気の吹出モードを切換える一又 は複数のダンパとを配動するダンパ配動手段と、

自動車の室頃に関与する環境が影を検出する環境状態を検出する環境状態検出手段と、

類環境状態検出手段により検出された環境状態に従って、前記ダンパ配動手段を制御し事室内への空気の吹出モードの切換えを自動的に行なう吹出制御手段と、

を得えるリヒートタイプの自動が用空間装置に おい,で、

**数农出创数手段を、** 

前記検出された環境状態が所定の環境状態の時、

前記ダンパ駆動手段を制御して、前記パイパスダンパを開くとともに車室内への吹出モードを切換える前記ダンパをペント吹出モードに変更する知识を行なうよう構成したことを特徴とする自動車が用空鋼装置。

3 発明の詳細な説明

【産業上の利用分野】

本発明は自動車用空間装置に関し、特に切換え 可能な吹出モードを有するリヒートタイプの自動 車用空間装置に関する。

[ 從来技術 ]

周知の知く、自動車用空賃装置としてリヒート
タイプのもの、即ち、ヒータコアに供給する指水
を制即することによりビージタコアによる加船量を
講覧し、吹出資度を決定するタイプの空買装置が
ある。また自動車用空買装置においては、一般に
吹出ずードとして乗貨が定元付近に提覧空気を吹き
助けヒートモード、乗員の上半身に通貨空気を
吹き出すペントモード、プロンドガラスの最りを
防止するためにフロントガラスに国質空気を吹き

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出すデフロスタモード、乗員の上半分に冷風を足元に招頭後の提風を吹き出すパイレベルモードを好かる。これらのモードは手助によって切換えるのとができるが、単空内の退産や空間である。のではないないのでは、からのはないでは、かられている。

又、リヒートタイプの自動中用空間を開ている。 の動類には過常エンジン冷却がある。 がいて、いる。 ではかって、いる。 ではかって、いる。 ではからいる。 ではからいる。 ではからいる。 ではからいる。 ではからいる。 ではからいるがあった。 でなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 ではなった。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。 にではないるがあた。

課することはないとしても、ウォータバルブからウォータボンブを介してヒータコアに至る婚頭路はエンジンルーム内にあって、エンジンよりの報射熱を受け、その水塩はなお上昇してピータコアに触量を供給する。この為、オートモードでの冷閉時のペントモードにおいて、エバボレータで冷却された空気がヒータコアで加熱され、冷房能力の不足を招くという問題があった。

本発明の目的は、ウォータポンプを常時「O·N」としている為に生じるオートモードでの冷原時の冷房能力の不足という問題を、ウォータポンプを止めることなく、すなわら吹出温度の急変を生じることなく解決した自動車用空間装置を提供する

#### [発明の構成]

ことにある。

〔発明の目的〕

かかる目的を選成する為になされた本発明の籍 成は、第2回に示す如く、

過過ダクトMT内に配替され冷風を加熱するヒ ータコアM・2 と。 る為に空間柱屋が使用されている思りウォータボンプを動かせてエンジン冷却水の一部をヒータコアに放し続ける構成とし、供給船圏が大きすぎる組合には、第1回に示す如く、ウォータバルプを切換えて、退水の流れを制御していた。

試ヒータコアM2の上部に設けられたヒータコアM2を迂回するパイパス通路M3を開閉するパイパスが、イパスダンパM4と、車室内M5への空気の吹出モードを切換える一又は複数のダンパM6とを駆動するダンが駆動手段M7と、

自動車の登扱に関与する環境状態を検出する環境状態検出手段M/8と、...

・技事類状態検出手段M8により検出された環境状態に従って、前記ダンパ駆動手段M7を制御し車室内·M5.への空気の吹出モードの切換えを自動的に行なら吹出:制御手段M9と、

を備えるリヒートタイプの自動車用空翼装置に おいて、

が記検出された環境状態が所定の環境状態の時、 的記ダンパ配助手段M 7 を創卸して、前記パイパ スダンパ州 4 を開くとともに車室内M 5 への吹出 モードを切換える前記ダンパ州 6 をペント吹出モ ードに変更する知理を行なうよう構成したことを 特徴とする自動車用空間接置を要冒としている。

(实络研)

本発明を実施例を挙げて図面とともに説明する。 解3図は本発明による自動車用空間装置の一実 低例の主要節構成を収略的に示している。

第3回において、1は空間核電本体であり回示の別き主要部を有するもの、2は通風ダクト、銀に以びロワモータ3の下規側の下規側に取出されたヒータコア、6はヒータコア、6はヒータコア、6はヒータコア、6はヒータコア、6はピータコア、7はパイパスダンパ、8aはデフロスタ吹出口8aとペント吹出口8bとを切換えて11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパ、11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11はヒート吹出口10を開閉するヒートダンパを11は11に対象がする11に対象が11に対

プロワモータ3は図示しない内気ダンバ、外気ダンバにより空気吸込口を介して適回ダクト2内に吸い込まれた空気を吹出口8 m , 8 b , 1 0 例に送風するものであり、後述するプロワ駆動回路

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パイパス通路6はエパポレータイにより恰切された空気の一部をヒータコア5により加熱させることなく下説に通過させる。

また第3回において、14は空間破配本体1の 運転条件などを検出するための検出器群であり、 車室内協度を検出する内気センサ、車室外提度を 終出する外気センサ、日射量を検出する日射セン サーエパポレータ4により冷却された後の空気温 皮を検出するエバ後センサ、エンタン12の冷却 水間を検出する水温センサなど空間刻御のために 必要な情報を検出するもの、1.5.はポテンショメ ータであり、ウォータパルプ13のパルプ階度を 検州するものを表わす。16はコントロールパネ ルであり、数コントロールパネル16は入力部と して、車室内の目標固度を指定するための空間投 定器、吹出空気の風量を指定するための風量設定 骨、吹出モード及び吸込モードを指定するための 中山モードスイッチ及び吸込モードスイッチ及び. 自動による空間切り、(オート、モード)を指定する ための自動制製スイッチなどを構えると共に、出

により駆動され、風景レベルを段階的にあるいは 無段層に変化させる。

エパポレータ4は図示しないコンプレッサ、砂 田井・受験器・複数器と共に冷観サイクルを成し、 プロワモータ3により送風されてくる空気を冷却 する・尚、コンプレッサはエンジン12により駆 動され、コンプレッサとエンジン12との間に介 在された舞歌クラッチのオン・オフに対応してエ ンジンによる駆動力が伝達・盗断される。

- 8 -

力即として、車室内の目標過度を表示するための 設定過度表示器及び各種の運転モードをランプ表示するためのランプ表示器などを開える。

17.は入出力回路であり、A/D 皮換器・マルチプレクサなどを含み、検出器群14。ボテンショメータ15及びコントロールパネル16の入力部からの信号をマイクロコンピュータ18の知理に適した信号に変更・保持などしてマイクロコンピュータ18に送ると共に、マイクロコンピュータ18に送ると共に、マイクロコンピュータ18による処理結果である制御信号をコントロールパネル16の出力部及び後述する各種駆動回路に出力するものを表わす。

9 -

- 10

20ないし25はマイクロコンピュータ18の 出力信号を入力するアクチュエータ駆動回路を表 わす。即ち、20はマイクロコンピュータ18か らのプロワ旬間信号に応じてプロワモータ3を取 動する公知のプロク起動回路であり、レジスタモ 使用しモータ印加電圧を有段変化させ、あるいは トランジスタ等を使用しモータ印加電圧を無損疫 化させるものである。21はウォータパルプ収息 母路であり、マイクロコンピュータ 18からのパ ルプ開度信号を電力増幅しウォータバルプ駆動が 26に供給する。そして22,23,24はそれ せれヒートダンパ級動回路。 ペントダンパ級の回 8.パイパスダンパ駆動回路であり、それぞれマ イクロコンピュータ18からのダンバ関別信号を 思力増幅してヒートダンパ駆動却27. ペントダ ンパ駆動都28。パイパスダンパ駆動部29に供 給する。25はその他の空間用のアクチュエータ、 例えばコンプレッサの電型クラッチ、吸入口切換 ダンパなどを認動する駆動回路であり、マイクロ コンピュータ18からの射御包身を増力増幅して

ローチャートに移行してくる。

まずステップ 1 0 0 を実行し、検出器群 1 4 。 ポテンショメータ 1 5 及びコントロールパネル 1 6 の入力部から車室内の空協に関与する環境状態 としての各種の信号を入力回路 1 7 を介して入力 し、R A M 上の所定のエリアにストアする。

- 11

次にステップ110を実行し、上記ステップ1 00にて入力データがストアされたRAM上から 吹出モードデータを読み出し、吹出しモードがオートモードであるか否かを判断する。吹出モード がオートモードであれば続いてステップ120を 実行し、上記ステップ100にて入力データがストアされたRAM上から設定規度データ。 地度データ、車室外温度データ及び日射データを 読み出し、所定の計算式即ち

T 80 = .K 801 × T 801 - K R × T R - K A M

× T.A.M - K.s × S T + C

(但し、Tao, Taet, TR, TAM, STはそれぞれ必要吹出進度、設定固度、車室内進度、車 空外構度、日射量であり、またKaet, KR, K

次に第4回のフローチャート、即ち空間制御プログラムの主要部分を収略的に扱わしたものを参照しつつマイクロコンピュータ18の主要処理を 説明する。

因示しないスイッチがオンされマイクロコンピュータ18が作動状態になると、マイクロコンピュータ18はイニシャライズ等を行った後、"本フ

- 12 -

AM、Ks, Cはそれぞれ予め定められた定数である。)を演算し、必要吹出担度を算出する。そして必要吹出担度データをRAM上の所定のエリアにストアする。

ステップ120で 算出しため要求出協度 T 80の データをRAM上から鉄み出し、これに従って以 下ステップ 13'0、140、150の判断が選次 行なわれる。これらの特新は、例えば第5回に因 『示する如き講皮範囲で行なわれる。即ち第3因に おいて、ステップ130では必要吹出提度下aoが、 30℃未数であるかを判断し30℃以上であれば ヒート吹出モードを選択してステップ135へご ステップ140では26℃未聞であるかを判断し 26で以上かつ30で未費であればオートパイレ ペル吹出モードを選択してステップ145へ、ス デップ 1 5 0 では 5 で未倒であるかを判断し5 で 以上がつ28℃未費であればペント1吹出モーードー を選択してステップ155へ、又、5℃未過であ ごればペント2吹出モードを選択してステップ16 "5へ、各々知理を移行するよう構成されている。

1 3.

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ップ 1 6 5 が、マニュアルモードにおいてデフロスタ吹出モードが選択された時はステップ 1 8 5 が、マニュアルモードにおいてパイレベル吹出モードが選択された時はステップ 2 0 5 が、各々実行される。

上記ステップ135、145、155、165、185、205では、バイバスダンバ7、ベントダンバ9、ヒートダンバ11を開伏線あるいは開伏線に反転若しくは維持するために、ヒートダンバ駆動回路22、ベントダンバ駆動回路23、バイバスダンバ駆動回路24にそれぞれ対応する例、製信号を出力する。各ダンバの開閉状態は次喪1の如くである。

ート収出モードが選択されていれば知理はステップ135に移行し、ヒート収出モードが選択改成というではおり収録によって200に移り収録としていなければ知识はステップ200におけているかを判断する。ステップ200におれているフルバイレベル収出モードが選択されているとと判断され、処理はステップ155へ移行する。

- 16 -

一数1一

ステップ NO.	吹 出モード	バイバス . ダンバ 7	ベント ダンバ 9	ヒ <del>ー</del> ト ダンバ 11
135	ヒート	[17]	(4)	<b></b> (78)
145	オートバイレベル	М	PE	<b>97</b>
155	ベント1	(F)	<b>#</b> 8	酮
165	ベント2	60	<b>P</b> il	阿
185	デフロスタ	間.	(日) -	F71
205	マニュアル パイレベル	<b>、角</b> 	<b>69</b> -	· 開 · c) .··.

- 18 -

1 7

心、ペントダンパが関状態の時にはペント中出 口は時、デフロスタ中出口は何となり、ペントダ ンパが可状態の時にはペント中出口は何、デフロ スタ中出口は間となる。

上記名々のステップにて、表1に示す如き状態 に名ダンパを軒切した後、本ルーチンの処理は終 了する。

の構成と同様であり、かつ虹理動作は第3回を参 配して上述した如きものと同様である。

1 9

・ 従って本実施例においても、上述した先の実施 例と同様の効果を奏する。

#### (発明の効果)

以上世明した如く、本発明の自動車用空間装置 は、

通風ダクト内に配置されたヒータコアを備え、 該ヒータコアの上方にパイパス通路とパイパス通 路を開閉するパイパスダンパとを設けたリヒート タイプの自動車用空調装置であって、

自動車の室圏に関与する環境状態を検出し、該 環境状態が所定の環境状態の時に、ペント吹出モードのひつとつして、前記パイパスダンパを開き、 パイパス通路を介して冷風がペント吹出口から車 空内に導かれるよう構成されている。

従って本発明によれば、高い冷房能力が必要となってヒータコアによる加熱が不必要となった時、ヒータコアを迂回するパイパス通路に設けられたパイパスダンパを囲き、充分に冷却された冷風を

2 1

まータボンブを新続して運転する必要がないので ウォータボンブの始め・停止による吹出は度がないのの ウォータが関係的ではないのでよる吹出しタイクを の定量を対するとができる。この他イン 変がないのできるができる。には、アンン 変がないのではないできる。には、アンン 変がないできる。には、アンン 変がないできる。には、アンン でののできるができる。には、アンン ないでする。には、アンン でののできるができる。には、アンン でののできるができる。には、アンン でののできるができる。 では、アンン でいまれていいのでは、アンン ないません。 でいまれていいないないないないない。 ないまたいまたが果も得られている。 のでもしないといったが果も得られている。

第6回は本発明の伯の実施例における空間装置 本体を観略的に表わした図を示す。

新6図において、1、4本実施例における空賃 装置本体を表わし、パイパス通路6、を直接ペント吹出口8に連過させる専用ダクト30を扱けた ものである。その他、符号2、3、4、5、7、8 a、8 b、9、10、11はそれぞれ第2図の 同一符号と同じものを表わしている。

そして本実施例における他の構成部分は第2回

- 20 -

ほパイパス通路を介してペント吹出口より車室内に導くことができる。この結果、ヒータコアにエンジン冷却水(週水)の一部を循環させているウォータボンアを断続運転させる必要がなぐ、ウォータボンアの始動・停止時の吹出過度の急変を避けることができる。又、ウォータボンプの焼量も可変する必要がなく、効率よく運転することができるといった効果を得ることもできる。

#### 4 図面の簡単な説明

第1回(a)。(b)はヒータコアを循環する 塩水のフローを示す説明図、第2回は本発明の甚 本的構成図、第3回は本発明の第1実施例の全体 構成図、第4回はその処理動作を説明するための フローチャート、第5回はオートモードにおける 吹出モードバターンの一例を示す説明図、第6回 は第2実施例における主要な構成図である。

- 1、1~…空牌瓷图全体-
- 4 ・・・エパポレータ
- 5 …ヒータコア
- 6,6~ "パイパス遊路

2 2

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7 … バイバスダンバ

9 …ベントダンバ

11 …ヒートダンパ

134 …ウォータポンプ

136 …ウォータバルブ

14 … 検出器群

15 …ポテンショメータ

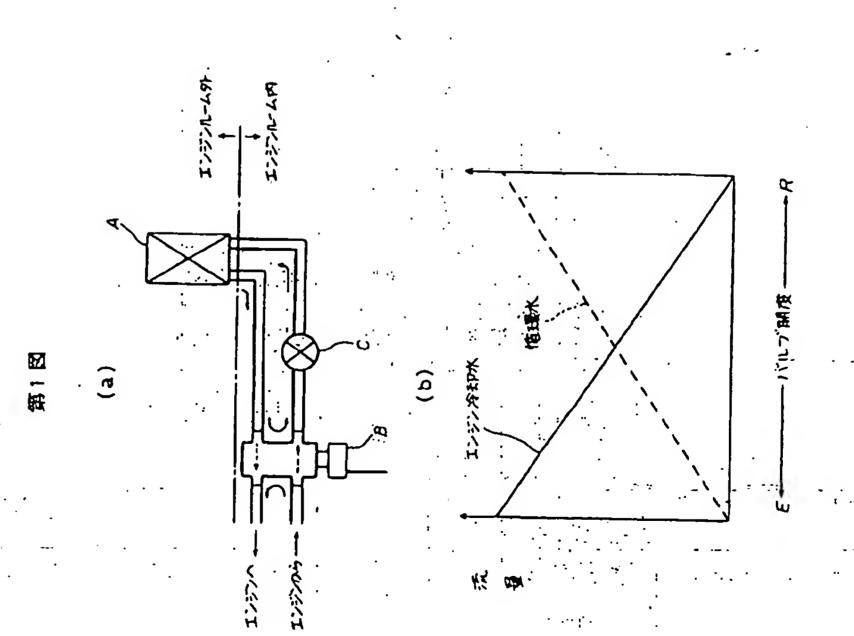
16 …コントロールバネル

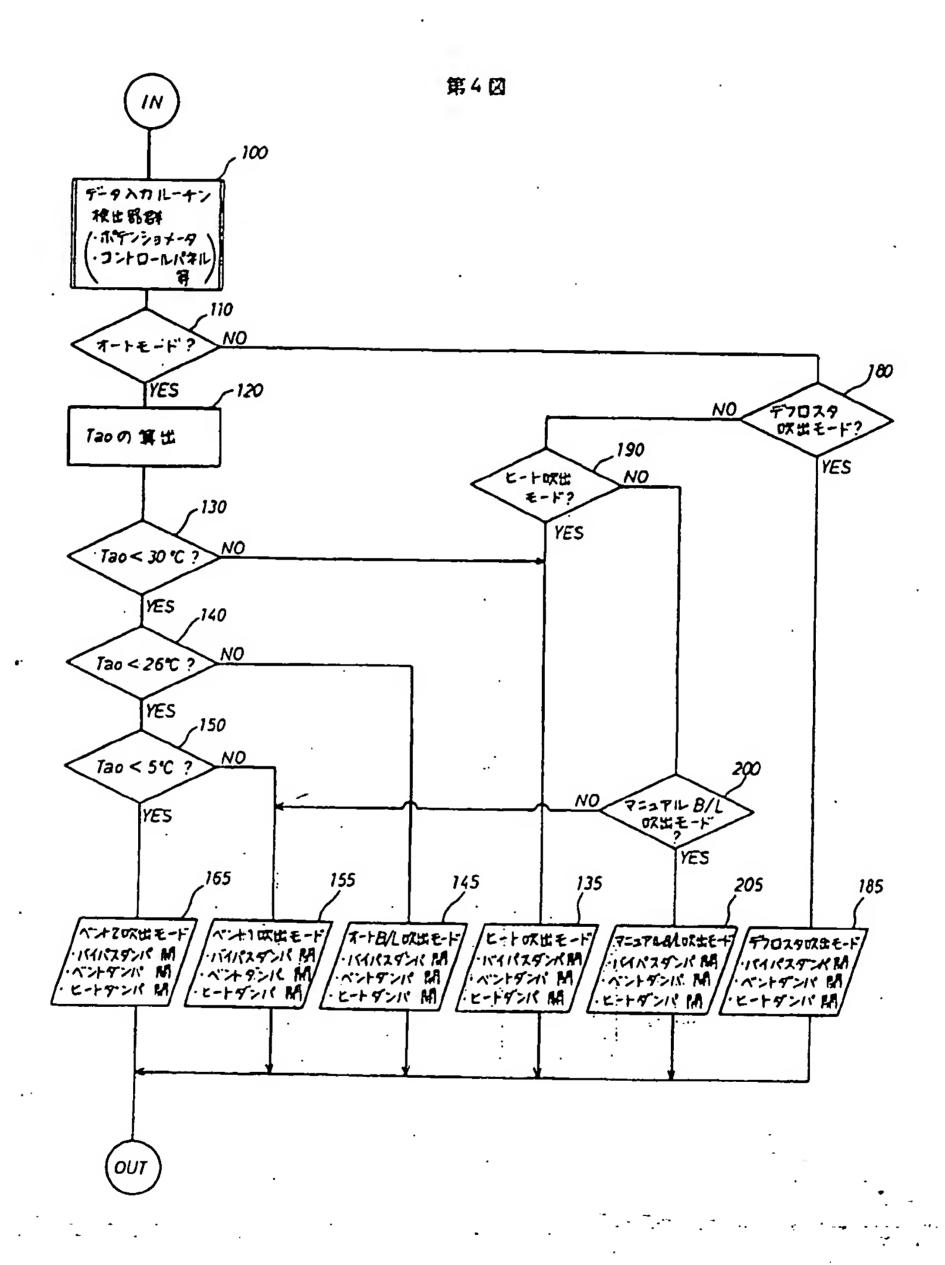
18 …マイクロコンピュータ

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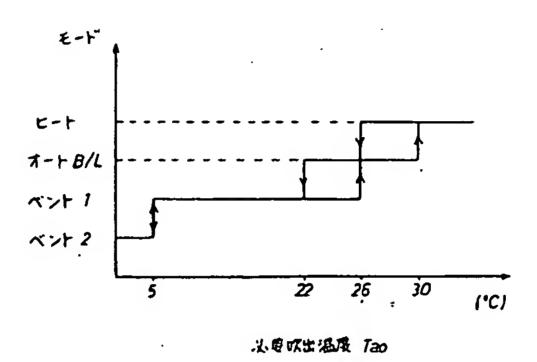
他1名

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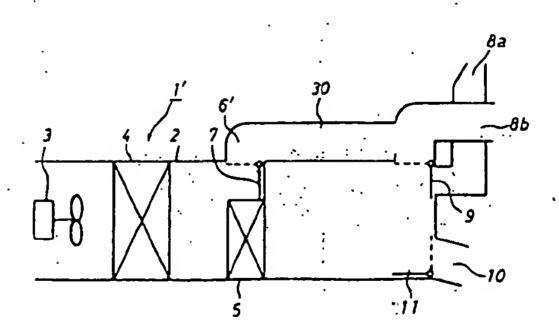




第5図



第6図



PAT-NO:

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER:

JP 60128012 A

TITLE:

AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT FOR AUTOMOBILE

PUBN-DATE:

July 8, 1985

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

KUZUHARA, RYOZO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

NIPPON DENSO CO LTD

COUNTRY N/A

APPL-NO:

JP58235708

APPL-DATE:

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INT-CL (IPC): B60H001/00, B60H001/00

US-CL-CURRENT: 237/5

#### ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To prevent shortage in room cooling capacity in an auto-mode, in a reheat type air-conditioning equipment having a variable blow-off mode by constituting the equipment in such a manner that, when environmental conditions become those as specified in advance, a by-pass valve opens and at the same time the mode turns the vent blow-off mode.

CONSTITUTION: Signals from a group of detectors 14, a water valve opening detector 15, and a control panel 16 are input into the CPU. When a blow-off mode is on Auto-mode, set temperature Tset, room temperature TR, atmospheric temperature TAM, and amount of sunshine ST are read and the blow-off temperature Tao to be required is computed, according to a predetermined expression. This required blow-off temperature Tao is compared with the temperature ranges that have been preset corresponding to "heat", "Auto-bi-level", "Vent", etc., and then opening and closing of a by-pass damper 7, a vent damper 9, and a heat damper 11 are controlled so that they can well correspond to respective preset conditions.

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PTO 05-1451

Japanese Patent Document No. S60-128012

# AUTOMOTIVE AIR CONDITIONING DEVICE [Jidosha Yo Kucho Sochi]

Ryozo Katsuhara

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Washington, D.C. January-2005

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Inventor : Ryozo Katsuhara

Applicant : Nihon Denso Co., Ltd.

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English Title : AUTOMOTIVE AIR CONDITIONING DEVICE

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## Specification

#### 1. Title of the invention

Automotive air conditioning device

## 2. Patent Claim

An automotive air conditioning device characterized, with regard to a reheat-type automotive air conditioning device constituted to possess

A heater core designed to be configured within an air transmission duct and to heat cold air,

A damper drive mechanism designed to drive not only a bypass damper that opens and/or closes a bypass path which is configured above said heater core and which bypasses said heater core but also one or multiple dampers for switching air blow modes within a vehicular chamber,

An environmental status detection mechanism designed to detect an environmental status related to the automotive chamber temperature, and

A blow control mechanism designed to control the aforementioned damper drive mechanism in accordance with the environmental status detected by said environmental status detection mechanism and to automatically switch air blow modes within the vehicular chamber,

By the fact that said blow control mechanism is constituted, in a case where the aforementioned detected environmental status coincides with a certain environmental status, to execute a routine whereby the aforementioned bypass damper is opened by controlling the aforementioned damper drive mechanism and whereby the mode of the aforementioned damper(s) for switching blow modes within the vehicular chamber is switched to the vent blow mode.

#### 3. Detailed explanation of the invention

<sup>1</sup> Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

#### (Industrial application fields)

: ,

The present invention concerns an automotive air conditioning device, and in particular, it concerns a reheat-type automotive air conditioning device loaded with switchable blow modes.

## (Prior art)

There exists, as has traditionally been known, an air conditioning device of the reheat type, namely an air conditioning device of a type whereby the heating level of a heater core is adjusted by controlling hot/warm water fed into said heater core for determining the blow temperature. As blow modes of automotive air conditioning devices, furthermore, a heat mode whereby warm air is blown toward the vicinities of passengers' feet, a vent mode whereby warm air is blown toward the passengers' upper bodies, a defroster mode whereby the cloudiness of a windshield is cleared, a /2 bi-level mode whereby cold air and warm air are blown respectively toward the passengers' upper bodies and feet, etc. are known. These modes can be switched manually, although a model loaded with an automatic blow switch mode (hereafter referred to as the "auto mode") wherein the interior of a vehicular chamber is air-conditioned based on the selection of a preliminarily designated blow mode depending on the requisite blow temperature of the air conditioning device, which is in turn determined by an environmental status within the vehicular chamber (e.g., temperature within the vehicular chamber, designation temperature designated via an air conditioning system operative panel, etc.) has also come to be used extensively.

Moreover, a reheat-type automotive air conditioning device possesses, within the air transmission duct thereof, a heater core, whereas engine cooling water is normally-used as the heat source of said heater core, whereas warm/hot water obtained as a result of the cooling of the engine via a water pump is partially circulated into the heater core. In a case where ON/OFF actions of the aforementioned water pump are invoked in a state where such a reheat-type automotive air conditioning device is being operated in the auto mode, the level of heat impressed on the heater core radically varies, due to which the blow temperature changes rapidly, and discomfort becomes

experienced by users. As a mechanism for avoiding this inconvenience, a constitution wherein engine cooling water is partially circulated perpetually into a heater core by activating a water pump as long as the air conditioning device remains operative has been conceived, according to which the water valve is switched, as Figure 1 indicates, in a case where the feed heat level is excessively high for the purpose of controlling the warm/hot water flow.

Figure 1 is a demonstrational diagram which shows the manners by which the engine cooling water and heater core circulating water flow. In Figure 1 (a), A is a heater core, whereas B is a water valve for varying the ratio of the engine cooling water and circulating water, whereas C is a water pump for feeding warm/hot water into the heater core. In a case where the water valve B has become switched, the volume of the engine cooling water streaming, via the water valve, into ... the heater core from the engine side decreases or increases in accordance with the volume loss or gain of the water circulated into the heater core by the water pump. This behavior is shown in Figure 1 (b). In a case where the level of heat fed into the heater core is excessively high, the water valve is switched to the R side in Figure 1 (b), based on which the flow of cooling water obtained from the engine side (warm/hot water) becomes controlled at an extremely low or zero level, whereas even if no cooling water is circulated into the heater core from the engine in this case, a circulation path within the engine room ranging, via the water pump, from the water valve to the water pump receives radiation heat from the engine, as a result of which the temperature of water inside this path becomes further elevated, and the corresponding heat becomes fed into the heater core. For this reason, the air which has become cooled within an evaporator becomes heated in a case where the auto mode is designated as the air-conditioning vent mode, which is problematic in that the air-conditioning capacity becomes insufficient.

(Objective of the invention)

The objective of the present invention is to provide an automotive air conditioning device capable of solving the insufficient cooling capacity of the auto air-conditioning mode that arises due

to the perpetual "ON" state of the water pump without stopping the water pump, namely without entailing a rapid variation of the blow temperature.

#### (Constitution of the invention)

To summarize, the constitution of the present invention conceived for achieving the abovementioned objective is, as Figure 2 indicates, is

An automotive air conditioning device characterized, with regard to a reheat-type automotive air conditioning device constituted to possess

The heater core M2 designed to be configured within the air transmission duct M1 and to heat cold air,

The damper drive mechanism M7 designed to drive not only the bypass damper M4, which opens and/or closes the bypass path M3, which is configured above said heater core M2 and which bypasses said heater core M2, but also one or multiple dampers M6 for switching air blow modes within the vehicular chamber M5,

The environmental status detection mechanism M8 designed to detect an environmental status related to the automotive chamber temperature, and

The blow control mechanism M9 designed to control the aforementioned damper drive mechanism M7 in accordance with the environmental status detected by said environmental status detection mechanism M8 and to automatically switch air blow modes within the vehicular chamber M5,

By the fact that said blow control mechanism M9 is constituted, in a case where the aforementioned detected environmental status coincides with a certain environmental status, to execute a routine whereby the aforementioned bypass damper M4 is opened by controlling the aforementioned damper drive mechanism M7 and whereby the mode of the aforementioned damper(s) M6 for switching blow modes within the vehicular chamber M5 is switched to the vent blow mode.

(Application examples)

/<u>3</u>

The present invention will be explained with reference to application examples together with figures.

Figure 3 shows an approximate constitution of major components of one application example of the automotive air conditioning device of the present invention.

In Figure 3, (1) is an air conditioning device mainframe constituted to possess the major components shown in the figure, whereas (2) is an air transmission duct, whereas (3) is a blower motor, whereas (4) is an evaporator configured on the lower stream side of the blower motor (3), whereas (5) is a heater core configured on the lower stream side of the evaporator (4), whereas (6) is a bypass path configured above the heater core (5), whereas (7) is a bypass damper designed to open and/or close the bypass path (6), whereas (8a) is a defroster blow outlet, whereas (8b) is a vent blow outlet, whereas (9) is a vent damper designed to switch and open and/or close the defroster blow outlet (8a) and the vent blow outlet (8b), whereas (10) is a heat blow outlet, whereas (11) is a heat damper designed to open and/or close the heat blow outlet (10).

The blower motor (3) is designed to transmit, toward the side of the blow outlets (8a), (8b), and (10), air suctioned, via an air suction gate, into the air transmission duct (2) from an inner gas damper or outer gas damper (not shown in the figure) and, in a state where it is being driven by a blower drive circuit (discussed later), to vary the air volume level in stepwise or non-stepwise fashions.

The evaporator (4), which constitutes a chill cycle together with a compressor, an expansion valve, a liquid receptacle, and a condenser (not shown in the figure), serves a function of cooling the air transmitted by the blower motor (3). Incidentally, the compressor is driven by the engine (12), and the driving force of the engine is transmitted or shut down in correspondence to the ON/OFF actions of an electromagnetic clutch configured to intervene in-between the compressor and engine (12).

Warm/hot water is circulated, by the water pump (13a), into the heater core (5), which serves a function of heating the air cooled by the evaporator (4). (13b) is a water valve designed to control, upon the adjustment of the valve aperture thereof based on a water valve drive signal, the ratio between the cooling water originating from the engine (12) and the warm/hot water circulated within the heater core (5) and to increase or decrease the heating level of the heater core (5) in a state where the flow rate of the warm/hot water fed into the heater core (5) is perpetuated at a constant level. Such control actions are orchestrated in acknowledgment of the peculiar performance of the water pump that it can be operated more efficiently at a constant flow rate.

The bypass path (6) permits the transmission, to the lower stream side, of a portion of the air cooled by the evaporator (4) without entailing its heating by the heater core (5).

In Figure 3, furthermore, (14) is a detector group orchestrated for detecting the operative conditions, etc. of the air conditioning device mainframe (1) and is comprised of members designed to detect sets of information necessary for the air-conditioning control such as an inner gas sensor designed to detect the temperature inside the vehicular chamber, an outer gas sensor designed to detect the temperature outside the vehicular chamber, a solar emission sensor designed to detect the solar emission level, a post-evaporator sensor designed to detect the temperature of the air which has been cooled by the evaporator (4), a water temperature sensor designed to detect the temperature of the cooling water of the engine (12), etc., whereas (15) is a potentiometer designed to detect the valve aperture of the water valve (13). (16) is a control panel, whereas said control panel (16) is constituted to possess not only an input unit comprised of a chamber temperature designator which serves a function of designating the goal temperature within the vehicular chamber, an air volume designator which serves a function of designating the volume of blown air, a blow mode switch & a suction mode switch for designating the blow mode and suction mode, respectively, and an automatic control switch for designating an automatic air-conditioning control (auto mode) but also an output unit comprised of a designation temperature display mechanism for

displaying the goal temperature within the vehicular chamber, a lamp display mechanism for displaying, via lamps, the various operation modes.

(17) is an input/output circuit constituted to include an A/D converter, a multiplexer, etc., and it serves functions not only of perpetuating signals received from the detector group (14), the potentiometer (15), and the input unit of the control panel (16) or converting the same into signals suitable for the processing of the microcomputer (18) and then transmitting said signals into the microcomputer (18) but also of outputting control signals, namely processing results of the microcomputer (18), to the output unit of the control panel (16) and various drive circuits discussed below.

(18) is a microcomputer constituted by a 1-chip LSI, and it executes, upon the achievement of an action state by a constant voltage fed from a stabilization electric power source circuit connected to a vehicle-mountable battery (not shown in the figure), a computation routine in synchrony with the clock signals of the quartz oscillator (19) of several MHz in compliance with a preliminarily loaded air-conditioning program. Incidentally, the internal constitution of the microcomputer (18) is comprised of conventionally-known members such as a RAM, ROM, CPU, I/O circuit unit, etc.

(20) through (25) each signify actuator drive circuits into which the output signals of the /4 microcomputer (18) are scheduled to become inputted. In other words, (20) is a conventionally-known blower drive circuit designed to drive the blower motor (3) in compliance with the blower control signal obtained from the microcomputer (18) and to induce a stepwise variation of the motor impression voltage by using a register, etc. or to induce a non-stepwise variation of the motor impression voltage by using a transistor, etc. (21) is a water valve drive circuit designed to electrically amplify the valve aperture signal obtained from the microcomputer (18) and to feed the amplified signal into the water valve drive unit (26). (22), (23), and (24), furthermore, are respectively a heat damper drive circuit, a vent damper drive circuit, and a bypass damper drive circuit designed to electrically amplify the respective damper opening and/or closing signals from

the microcomputer (18) and to feed the amplified signals into the heat damper drive unit (27), the vent damper drive unit (28), and the bypass damper drive unit (29). (25) is a drive circuit for driving other air-conditioning actuators such as a compressor electromagnetic clutch, suction gate switch damper, etc., and it is designed to electrically amplify the control signals received from the microcomputer (18) and then to feed the amplified signals into the respective actuators. (26) signifies a water valve drive unit for adjusting the valve aperture of the water valve (13), whereas said water valve drive unit (26) is constituted to possess either a pair of electromagnetic valves for switching ON/OFF the connection of a diaphragm in possession of an outer atmosphere connection gate & a negative pressure connection gate with a diaphragm chamber or a motor. (27), (28), and (29) are respectively a heat damper drive unit, a vent damper drive unit, and a bypass damper drive unit for opening and/or closing the heat damper (11), the vent damper (9), and the bypass damper (7), whereas they are each characterized by a constitution similar to that of the aforementioned water valve drive unit (26).

Next, major routines executed by the microcomputer (18) will be explained with regard to the flow chart of Figure 4, which shows an approximate representation of major components of an air-conditioning control program.

In a case where the action status of the microcomputer (18) sets in as a result of the arising of the ON status of a switch (not shown in the figure), the microcomputer (18) executes initialization, etc. and then transitions to the present flow chart.

First, the step 100 is executed, and after various signals on environmental statuses concerning the temperature within the vehicular chamber have been inputted, via the input circuit (17), from the detector group (14), the potentiometer (15), and the input unit of the control panel (16), they are stored within a certain area on the RAM.

Next, the step 110 is executed, where the blow mode data are decoded from the RAM in which input data were stored at the aforementioned step 100 for judging whether or not the prevailing blow mode is the auto mode. In a case where the blow mode is the auto mode, the step

120 is subsequently executed, where the designation temperature data, vehicular chamber inner temperature data, vehicular chamber outer temperature data, and solar emission data are decoded from the RAM in which input data were stored at the aforementioned step 100, and the requisite blow temperature is calculated in accordance with a certain calculation formula, namely Tao = Kset x Tset - KR x TR - KAM x TAM - Ks x ST + C (in the above, Tao, Tse, TR, TAM, and ST respectively signify the requisite blow temperature, designation temperature, vehicular chamber inner temperature, vehicular chamber outer temperature, and solar emission level, whereas Kset, KR, KAM, Ks, and C are each preliminarily defined constants). The requisite blow temperature data are then stored within a certain area on the RAM.

The data on the requisite blow temperature Tao calculated at the step 120 are decoded from the RAM, in compliance with which the respective judgments of the subsequent steps 130, 140, & 140 are rendered in proper order. These judgments may, for example, be rendered within the respective temperature range shown in Figure 5. In other words, in Figure 3 [sic: Presumably "5"], whether or not the requisite blow temperature Tao is lower than 30°C is judged at the step 130, and in a case where the temperature is 30°C or higher, the heat blow mode is selected, followed by a transition to the step 135, whereas whether or not the same is lower than 26°C is judged at the step 140, and in a case where the temperature is equal to or higher than 26°C and lower than 30°C, the auto bi-level blow mode is selected, followed by a transition to the step 145, whereas whether or not the same is lower than 5°C is judged at the step 150, and in a case where the temperature is equal to or higher than 5°C and lower than 26°C, the vent 1 blow mode is selected, followed by a transition to the step 155, whereas in a case where the same is lower than 5°C, the vent 2 blow mode isselected, followed by a transition to the step 165, and transitions among the respective routines are thus orchestrated. Incidentally, it is also possible to execute the mode switch between the vent 1 blow mode and the bi-level blow mode or the mode switch between the bi-level blow mode and heat blow mode in compliance with a hysteresis curve drawn with regard to a preliminarily designated hysteresis region, and in such a case, it becomes possible to prevent the judgment results

at the blow mode judgment steps 130, 140, and 150 each from becoming compounded with chattering phenomena and, as a result, the arisings of the chattering phenomena of the dampers (7), (9), & (11).

In a case where the judgment rendered at the step 110 is "NO," namely where the blow mode is the manual blow switch mode (hereafter referred to as the "manual mode"), a transition to the routine at the step 180 is made, where whether or not the defroster blow mode is being selected as the blow mode is judged. In a case where the defroster blow mode is judged to be selected, a transition to the routine at the step 185 is made. In a case where the defroster blow mode is not selected, a transition to the routine at the step 190 is made, where whether or not the heat blow mode is being selected is judged. In a case where the heat blow mode is selected, a transition to the routine at the step 135 is made, whereas in a case where the heat blow mode is not selected, a transition to the routine at the step 200 is made, where whether or not the blow mode is the manual bi-level blow mode is judged. In a case where the manual bi-level blow mode is judged to be selected at the step 200, a transition to the routine at the step 205 is made, whereas in a case where the same is not selected, the blow mode is judged to be the vent 1 blow mode, and a transition to the routine at the step 155 is made,

The foregoing judgments mandate the execution of the step 135 in a case where the heat blow mode (Tao ≥ 30°C) sets in under the pervasion of the auto mode or where the heat blow mode has been selected as a manual mode, the step 145 in a case where the auto bi-level blow mode (26°C ≤ Tao < 30°C) sets in under the pervasion of the auto mode, the step 155 in a case where the vent 1 blow mode (5°C ≤ Tao < 26°C) sets in under the pervasion of the auto mode or where the vent blow mode has been selected as a manual mode, the step 165 in a case where the vent 2 blow mode (Tao < 5°C) sets in under the pervasion of the auto mode, the step 185 in a case where the defroster blow mode has been selected as a manual mode, and the step 205 in a case where the bi-level blow mode has been selected as a manual mode.

At the aforementioned steps 135, 145, 155, 155, 165, 185, and 205, corresponding control signals are outputted into the heat damper drive circuit (22), the vent damper drive circuit (23), and the bypass damper drive circuit (24) for perpetuating or permutating the open or closed statuses of the bypass damper (7), the vent damper (9), and the heat damper (11). The open or closed statuses of the respective dampers are shown in Table I below.

Table I

Step No.	Blow mode	Bypass damper	Vent damper 9	Heat damper 11
		7		
135	Heat	Closed	Closed	Open
145	Auto bi-level	Closed	Open	Open
-		٠.		
155	Vent 1	Closed	Open	Closed
165	Vent 2	Open	Open	Closed
175	Defroster	Closed	Closed	Closed
185	Manual bi-level	Closed	Open	Open

Incidentally, the vent blow outlet and defroster blow outlet are respectively open and /6 closed in a case where the status of the vent damper is open, whereas the vent blow outlet and defroster blow outlet are respectively closed and open in a case where the status of the vent damper is closed.

After the respective dampers have been controlled in compliance with the statuses shown in Table I at the aforementioned steps, the actions of the present routine are concluded.

As far as the present application example is concerned, the requisite blow temperature Tao is calculated in the auto mode depending on environmental statuses contributing to the temperature within the vehicular chamber, whereas the vent 2 blow mode with a Tao of less than 5°C is provided as one of the blow modes selected depending on this temperature Tao, whereas in a case where this mode sets in, the bypass damper (7) is opened, and the air cooled by the evaporator (4) is bypassed past the heater core (5) and then guided into the vehicular chamber via the vent blow... outlet. For this reason, even if warm/hot water is perpetually circulated into the heater core under the pervasion of the perpetual "ON" status of the water pump, the insufficient cooling capacity problem due to the heat of the heater core within a region that requires a high cooling capacity, namely a requisite blow temperature Tao of less than 5°C, can be sufficiently solved. As a result, there is no need to interrupt the water pump in the course of the operation, based on which the problem of the rapid variation of the blow temperature due to the initialization & stoppage of the water pump can also be eliminated. There is no need, furthermore, to vary the flow rate of the water pump, and accordingly, the water pump can be efficiently operated. Moreover, the vent 2 blow mode of the present application example is realized by using the bypass path (6) and the bypass damper (7), which have already been configured for realizing a bi-level blow mode for blowing cold air to the head and hot air to the feet, based on which effects of preventing the enlargement and convolution of the apparatus and of avoiding unit cost appreciation can also be achieved.

Figure 6 is a diagram which shows an approximate representation of the air conditioning device mainframe of another application example of the present invention.

In Figure 6, (1') signifies the air conditioning device mainframe of the present application example, where the bypass path (6') is configured directly within the special duct (30) connected to the vent blow outlet (8). The other notations, namely (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), (8a), (8b), (9), (10), and (11) are synonymous with the corresponding notations in Figure 2.

The other constituent components of the present application example, furthermore, are identical to their counterparts in Figure 2, whereas the routine actions are identical to the aforementioned ones discussed earlier with reference to Figure 3.

Effects similar to those of the above-mentioned application example can therefore be achieved in the present application example as well.

#### (Effects of the invention)

As the foregoing explanations have demonstrated, the automotive air conditioning device of the present invention provides a constitution characterized,

With regard to a reheat-type automotive air conditioning device which possesses a heater core configured within an air transmission duct and wherein a bypass path and a bypass damper designed to open and/or close said bypass path are configured said heater core,

By the facts that an environmental status contributing to the chamber temperature of an automobile is detected and that, in a case where said environmental status coincides with a certain environmental status, actions of opening the aforementioned bypass damper and of guiding cold air into the vehicular chamber via the vent blow outlet past the bypass path are invoked as one of the vent blow modes.

As far as the present invention is concerned, therefore, it becomes possible, in a case where the heat of the heater core has become unnecessary due to the urgency of a high cooling capacity, to open the bypass damper configured within the bypass path that bypasses the heater core and to guide a sufficiently cooled cold air into the vehicular chamber via the vent blow outlet past said...... bypass path. As a result, there is no need to interrupt the operation of the water pump designed to partially circulate the engine cooling water (warm/hot water) into the heater core, based on which the rapid variations of the blow temperature due to the initialization & stoppage of the water pump can be avoided. An effect of efficiently operating the water pump can, furthermore, be achieved since there is no need to vary its flow rate.

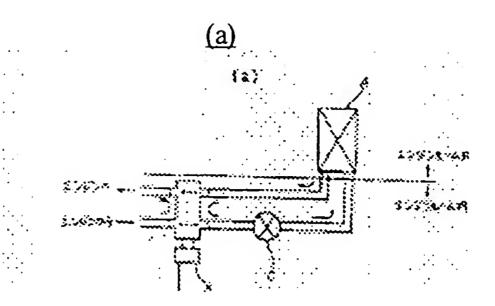
### 4. Brief explanation of the figures

Figures 1 (a) & (b) are each demonstrational diagrams which show the flows of warm/hot water circulated into the heater core, whereas Figure 2 is a fundamental constitutional diagram pertaining to the present invention, whereas Figure 3 is a diagram which shows the overall constitution of the first application example of the present invention, whereas Figure 4 is a flow chart provided for explaining the routine actions of the same, whereas Figure 5 is a demonstrational diagram which instantiates the blow mode pattern of the auto mode, whereas Figure 6 is a diagram pertaining to major constituent components of the second application example.

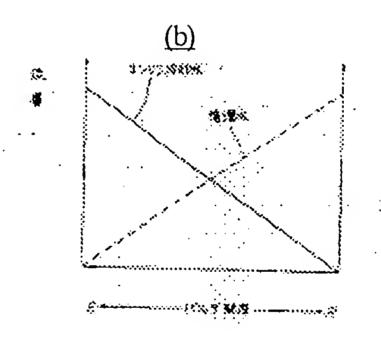
- (1) & (1'): Air conditioning device mainframes;
- (4): Evaporator;
- (5): Heater core;
- (6) & (6'): Bypass paths;
- (7): Bypass damper;
- (9): Vent damper;
- (11): Heat damper;
- (13a): Water pump;
- (13b): Water valve;
- (14): Detector group;
- (15): Potentiometer;
- (16): Control panel;
- (18): Microcomputer.

Agent: Tsutomu Adachi, patent attorney, and one other

Figures 1



[(A): To engine; (B): From engine; (C): Outside engine room; (D): Inside engine room]



[(A): Flow rate; (B): Valve aperture; (C): Engine cooling water; (D): Circulated water]

 $\frac{\text{Figure 2}}{}$ 

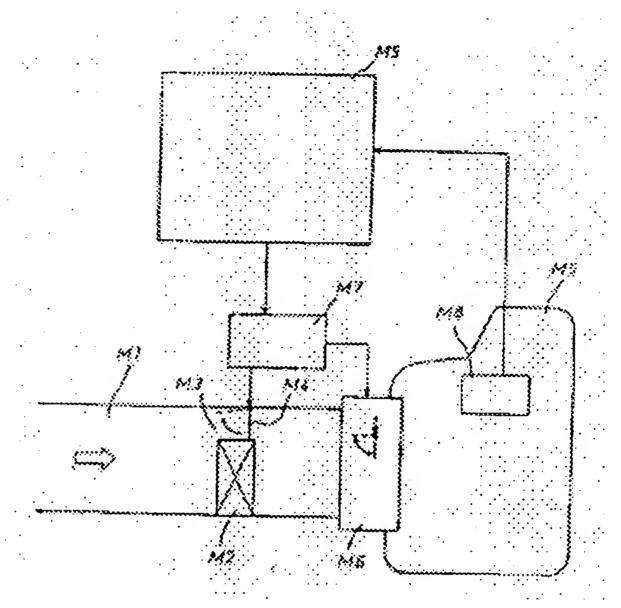
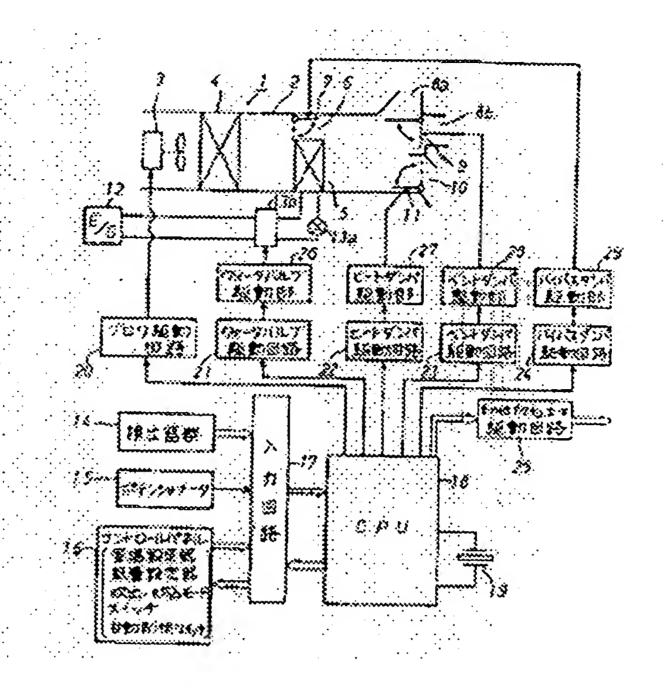
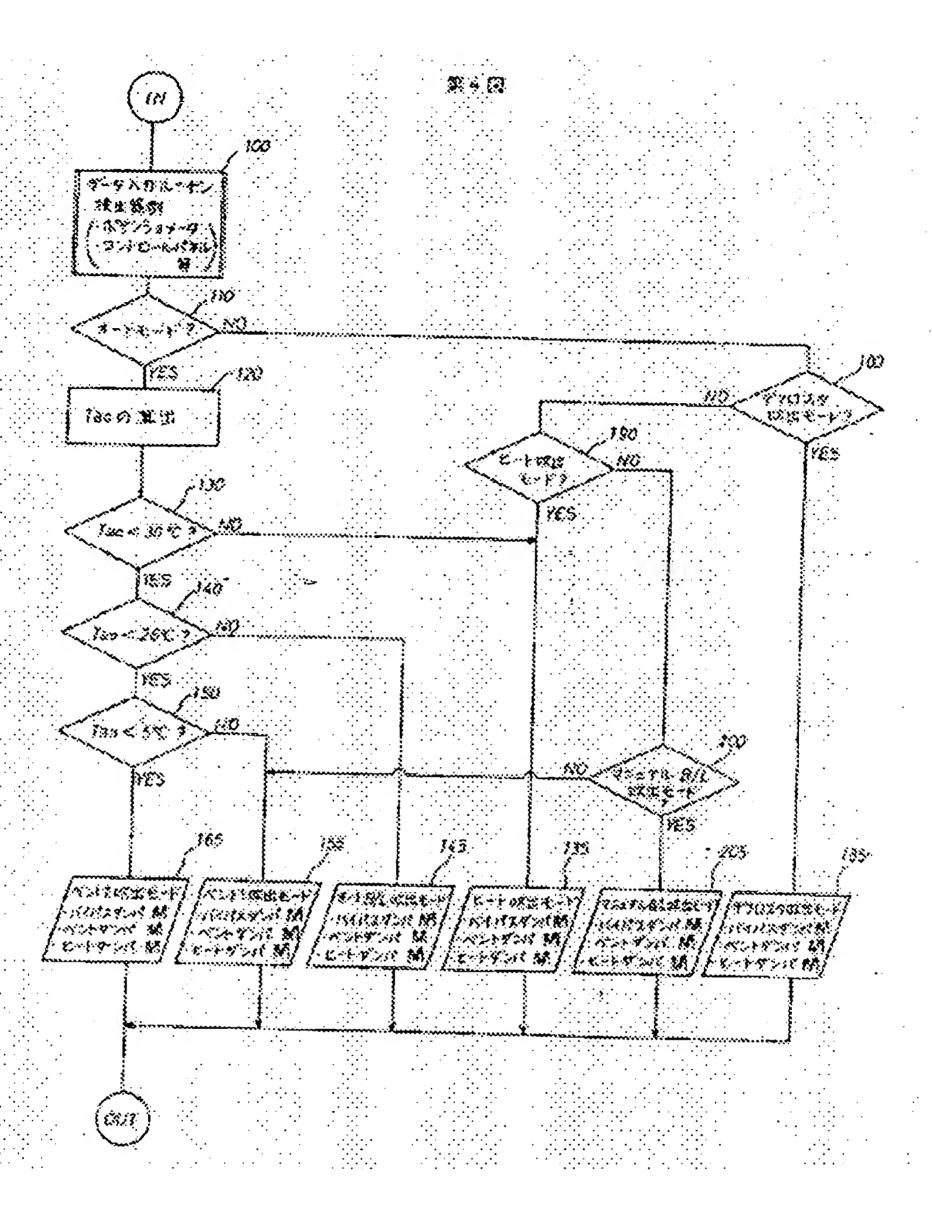


Figure 3



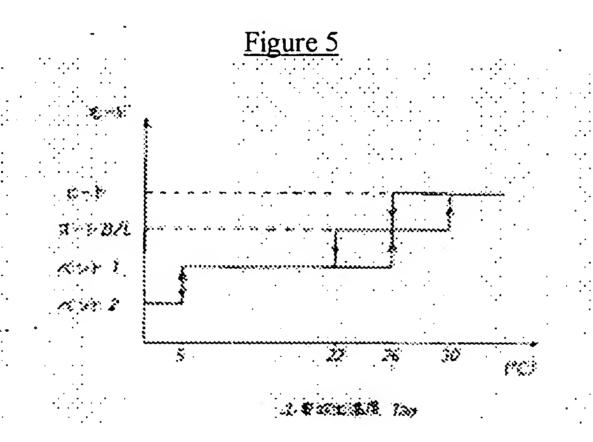
[(14): Detector group; (15): Potentiometer; (16): Control panel (chamber temperature designator, air volume designator, blow/suction mode switch, & automatic control switch); (17): Input circuit; (20): Blower drive circuit; (21): Water valve drive circuit; (22): Heat damper drive circuit; (23): Vent damper drive circuit; (24): Bypass damper drive circuit; (25): Drive circuit for other actuators; (26): Water valve drive unit; (27): Heat damper drive unit; (28): Vent damper drive unit; (29): Bypass damper drive unit]

<u>Figure 4</u> /<u>4</u>



[(100): Data input routine: Detector group (e.g., potentiometer, control panel, etc.); (110): Auto mode?; (120) calculation of Tao; (135): Heat blow mode: Bypass damper = closed, vent damper =

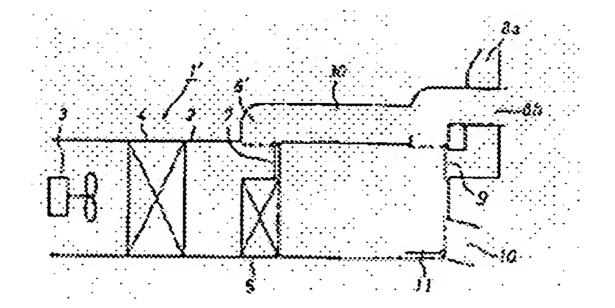
closed, & heat damper = open; (145): Auto B/L blow mode: Bypass damper = closed, vent damper = open, & heat damper = open; (155): Vent 1 blow mode: Bypass damper = closed, vent damper = open, & heat damper = closed; (165): Vent 2 blow mode: Bypass damper = open, vent damper = open, & heat damper = closed; (180): Defroster blow mode?; (185): Defroster blow mode: Bypass damper = closed, vent damper = closed, & heat damper = closed; (190): Heat blow mode?; (200): Manual B/L blow mode?; (205): Manual B/L blow mode: Bypass damper = open, vent damper = open, & heat damper = open]



<u>/10</u>

[(A): Mode; (B): Heat; (C): Auto B/L; (D): Vent; (E): Requisite blow temperature Tao]

Figure 6



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